

I saw two athletic youths making their entrance, bearing a dead stag upon a pole. They disposed of their burthen, and asking for whisky, helped themselves freely, to it. Observing me and the wounded Indian, they asked who I was, and why that rascal, meaning the Indian, who they knew understood not a word of English, was in the house. The mother, for so she proved to be, told them to speak lower, mentioned my watch, and took them to a corner, where a conversation took place, the purport of which required little shrewdness in me to guess. I tapped my dog gently. He moved his tail, and with indescribable pleasure I saw his fine eyes alternately fixed on me and the trio in the corner. I felt that he perceived danger in my situation. The Indian exchanged a last glance with me.

The men had eaten and drunk themselves into such a condition, that I already considered them disabled; and the frequent visits of the whisky bottle to the ugly mouth of the old hag I hoped would soon reduce her to a like state. Judge of my astonishment when I saw her take a large carving-knife and go to the grindstone to whet its edge. I saw her pour the water on the turning machine, and watched her working away with the dangerous instrument, until a cold perspiration covered every part of my body, in spite of my determination to defend myself to the last. Her task ended, she walked to the men and said: "There, that will soon settle him! Boys, kill him, and then for the watch."

I turned, cocked my gun, locks silently, touched my dog, and lay ready to start up and shoot the first who might attempt my life. The moment was fast approaching, and that might have been my last in this world, had not Providence rescued me. All was ready. The wretch was advancing slowly, probably contemplating the best way of despatching me, while her sons should be engaged with the Indian. I was several times on the eve of rising and shooting her on the spot; but she was not to be punished thus.

The door was suddenly opened and their entered two stout travellers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I sprang upon my feet and most gladly welcomed them; told them how well it was for me that they should have arrived at that moment. The tale was told in a minute. The sons were secured, and the woman, in spite of her defence and vociferations, shared the same fate. The Indian fairly danced with joy, and gave us to understand that as he could not sleep for pain, he would watch over us. You may suppose that we slept much less than we talked. The two strangers gave me an account of their once having been in the same situation themselves. Day came, and with it the punishment of the wretches. They were now quite sobered. Their feet were unbound, but their arms were still secured. We marched them into the woods off the road, and gave them a sound thrashing. We set fire to their cabins, gave all their skins to the young Indian, and proceeded safely to the settlements.

INVASION OF CALIFORNIA BY THE IRISH.—Be not started at this commencement. The British government, with a view of counteracting the effect of American emigration to California it seems, has a scheme on foot to establish, under its auspices, a colony of Irish on the Pacific coast, near the Bay of San Francisco. The choice of a location is judicious. The Bay of San Francisco furnishes the best harbor to be found on the Western shore of North America. In this we see no great cause for alarm, for we agree with the New Orleans Bulletin (a Whig paper) that, in selecting the subjects for colonization, we doubt whether the like good judgment has been displayed, so far as British interests are concerned. It is with the greatest difficulty that England can keep her Irish subjects under the yoke even at home. The constant presence of an immense military force alone prevents revolt from her allegiance. Guarded and manacled as she is, Ireland is ever struggling to escape from the thralldom—centuries of oppression have engendered among the Irish Catholics, who constitute six-sevenths of the nation and implacable animosity to the British government. With what prospect of success, then, can the attempt be made with such emigrants to found a loyal English colony on a remote continent? Will change of climate change the heart of the emigrant and convert his hatred of British rule into love and loyalty?—We very much doubt whether the experiment will turn out to the satisfaction of those who planned the enterprise. So far, however as American interests are affected, the movement is by no means to be deprecated. We should consider a settlement of Irish on the bay of San Francisco, as a circumstance decidedly favorable to American policy. Of all the foreigners who come amongst us, the natives of the Emerald Isle are the most enthusiastic in their admiration of our institutions. With such a population, deeply imbued with republican and Democratic predilections, how can England expect to constitute a colony of liege subjects and erect a barrier against American emigration in California! The United States have nothing to dread from this new scheme of British rapacity.—N. Y. Globe.

An unfortunate landlord going around to collect his rent, sent his servant forward to prepare his tenants for his visit. On reaching the residence of one, he found his servant taking a survey.

"What's the matter John," said he, "is the door bolted?"

"No, sir," said John, "but the tenant is."

When Col. Crockett first went to Washington, he called on the President, who (as was usual in those days) asked him to take something to drink. While afterwards speaking of his visit, with a friend, he remarked that the President was the only real gentleman he had seen out of old Kentucky—for, said he gravely, "when he asked me to drink, he had the manners to turn his back when I poured out the tucker!"

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—The people the only source of legitimate power; the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents; the union, a confederacy; it must be preserved; the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective states; the constitution a special grant of powers limited and definite; election and suffrage universal; no taxation beyond the public wants; taxes levied in that mode which will best admit of public scrutiny; no national debt; no national or state banks, or monopolies of any kind; no distribution of the public lands among the states, but low prices, permanent prospective liberal pre-emption laws; freedom of trade and commerce; equal laws and equal rights; progress and improvement.—These are a few of the leading principles which democracy aims to make the rules of government.

FREE PRINCIPLES FREELY EXPRESSED TRIUMPHANT.—Nowhere in the State have men expressed their principles more unreservedly than have Messrs. Edgerton and Knapp in the Northwest. They presented boldly and without equivocation the principle of the Repeal of all Banks unconditionally, and a return to the constitutional currency of Gold and Silver. In Mr. Knapp's case his views were familiar to his constituents for years; he had supported them when almost alone in their advocacy throughout the State, yet the people have sent him to the legislature, backed by a majority of ONE THOUSAND votes. Mr. Edgerton had never before been before the people, but he won their confidence by his frank dealing, and the ability with which he discussed the issues of the contest, and he has proved a popularity of which he may well be proud—in the Senatorial District his majority cannot be less than TWO THOUSAND!! a strong evidence that in this section of Ohio hostility to the plundering Banks is no disqualification with the electors.

Here on this new broken soil the festering curse of a bank-made aristocracy has not yet been felt. The freemen of the Northwest stand erect.

The following are the reported majorities given in this Representative District:

Williams County, dem., maj.	650
Defiance, " " "	100
Henry, " " "	20
Paulding, " " "	145
Putnam, " " "	209

Total, 1125
We believe in proportion to population this majority can't be beat.

We may add that we are informed, though we have not received the official returns, that in Williams county Mr. Edgerton had 100 votes more than Mr. Knapp, and in Defiance, his own county, he ran ahead 50 votes; thus showing that where he is best known he is most popular.

PAULDING COUNTY.—In this County the highest Whig vote cast was FIVE!! for J. J. Ackerman. J. Y. Sackett, received for the Senate all of ONE vote!!! A. S. Latte is elected Auditor; R. Banks, Treasurer, but we do not recollect the Sheriff. Paulding carries high our banner; the Whigs dare not even show fight against her gallant democracy.

HENRY COUNTY.—In this noble little county we have gained a victory worth boasting over. Here the whigs hoped to reap the benefit of the new county fever of the last Whig legislature, put their best men forward as candidates, and were most signally defeated. The whole Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of the Prosecuting Attorney and one of the Commissioners.

ELECTION IN WILLIAMS COUNTY.—The reported majority in this county are as follows:
Senator.—A. P. Edgerton, Dem. maj. 617; no opposition.
Representative.—H. S. Knapp, Dem. maj. 480. A few votes we believe were cast for Mr. Ackerman.

The people's Ticket for county officers was the successful one. It was composed of men from both political parties; got up from some dissatisfaction about local causes with which we are unacquainted. Both tickets had on them the names of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, no organized opposition being attempted. The persons elected are—

Treasurer.—R. H. Gilson.
Recorder.—Jacob Youse.
Sheriff.—L. Cunningham.
Coroner.—J. B. Godwin.
Surveyor.—F. M. Case.
Commissioner.—Geo. Ely, & W. Sheridam.
Pros. Att'y.—J. A. Dobbs.

ALLEN COUNTY.—A. P. Edgerton received 814 majority for the Senate, and Michael

Leatherman had for Representative 876 votes, but no regular opposition. The whole Democratic county ticket was elected.

UPPER SANDUSKY SALES.—Col. Huber, the Receiver, at Upper Sandusky, writes to a friend in this village that the sales of Lands have already amounted to \$160,000, and that in a week or two he expected they would amount to \$20,000 more.

MAKE WAY FOR DEFIANCE COUNTY!

The people throughout the county have made up their verdict and sent it in; they have decided that they want democratic officers to attend to their business. The whole democratic ticket is elected, (except one Commissioner,) by a handsome majority.—Every township in the county gave a democratic majority! Well done, for Defiance, and which proves her to be a Democratic county.—Defiance Democrat.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives are all that have come to hand:

	Dem.	Whig.
Shelby and Darke,	0	1
Montgomery,	0	2
Preble,	0	1
Hamilton,	4	0
Clark,	0	1
Greene,	0	1
Muskingum,	0	2
Medina,	0	1 Whig gain.
Scioto and Lawrence,	0	1
Stark,	0	1 do.
Belmont,	0	2
Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Williams, and Paulding,	1	0
Allen, Mercer, and Van Wert,	1	0
Lorain,	0	1
Huron and Erie,	0	1
Wayne,	2	0 Dem. gain.
Morgan,	0	1
Warren,	0	1
Ross and Hocking,	0	1
Sandusky,	1	0
Pickaway, E. B. Olds,	0	1
Delaware and Marion,	0	1
Franklin & Madison,	0	2
Licking,	0	2 Whig gain.
Fairfield,	2	0
Clinton and Fayette,	0	1
Adams and Pike,	1	0
Cuyahoga,	0	1
Miami,	0	1
Highland,	0	1 Whig gain.
	12	28

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Maryland has given her voice for Democracy. She has turned from the embrace federalism in disgust. Last year all her members of Congress were whigs. This year she sends 4 Democrats to 2 whigs.—This is indeed a victory. And the overwhelming whig majority in the State Legislature has been almost annihilated. The following are the returns.

The Baltimore table of the popular vote in the several districts:

	Democrat.	Whig.	Native.
1st District,	3336	3681	
2d District,	6789	6095	
3d District,	5924	5030	
4th District,	5804	4962	1147
5th District,	3937	3768	
6th District,	3579	3735	
	29,339	27,271	1147

THE LEGISLATURE.—The following is the result of the election, for members of the House of Delegates, by which it will be seen that there is a majority of four for the Whigs, with their majority in the Senate, will make nearly twenty on joint ballot.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.				
	1845.		1844.	
	Whig.	Dem.	W.	D.
Baltimore city,	0	5	0	5
Baltimore county,	0	5	0	5
Montgomery,	3	1	4	0
Frederick,	0	5	2	3
Washington,	2	3	5	0
Alleghany,	0	4	0	4
Carroll,	4	0	4	0
Cecil,	0	4	0	4
Kent,	3	0	3	0
Harford,	0	4	4	0
Queen Anne's,	3	0	3	0
Charles,	3	0	3	0
Calvert,	1	2	2	0
Prince George's,	4	0	4	0
Talbot,	0	3	3	0
Anne Arundel,	2	3	5	0
St. Mary's	3	0	3	0
Caroline,	3	0	3	0
Dorchester,	4	0	4	0
Somerset,	4	0	4	0
Worcester,	4	0	4	0
	43	39	61	21

THE TAX LAW—ITS OPERATION.—The Empire gives the affidavit of Mr. M. Wallace developing a system of favoritism in the Whig county of Montgomery, which it is to be hoped has not been practiced throughout the state. Mr. Wallace as Assessor returned statements of the capital trade of whigs in that county to the amount of \$13,656, and only \$668 pound its way to a place on the Tax Duplicate. All the Democrats but three are taxed by the Whig Auditor, while he omits the names of eleven whigs with taxable property to the amount of thirteen thousand and forty-eight dollars! After Mr. Wallace made repeated inquiry the list was corrected, but that it would have been had no enquiry been made is more than doubtful.

Mr. A. D. Mann, appointed Consul at Trieste, has resigned his situation finding that it was generally disapproved by the Democracy.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—Doubts having been expressed in the Charleston Mercury as to the design of the Administration in relation to the present tariff, Mr. McDuffie, in a communication to that journal, expresses his conviction that the efforts of Mr. Polk's Administration will be zealously directed to reducing the tariff to a revenue standard, and the adoption of ad valorem for specific duties. We are pleased to observe this assurance from this source, as it evidences that the confidence in the policy of the administration is general among the Democracy of the Union, and that harmony will direct its determinations upon this great measure; South Carolina having alone intimidated distrust.

Exception has been taken by its friends, to some of the appointments made by the Administration, but these complaints have been few, and in the distribution of Executive patronage the prevailing sentiment is, that the Administration has been guided by wisdom and integrity in the fulfilment of this difficult duty. No government however discerning, but will at times be deceived by sycophants and trading politicians; and this has been sincerely acknowledged by those democratic presses which have faithfully performed their duty in boldly disapproving the appointment of such men, whenever the administration has, from mistake of their character, conferred upon them confidence and office. The Ohio press has been forward in plain dealing, with a design to instruct those in power who are their true friends; no enemies being more deadly than those sinister party hacks who seek confidence only to abuse it to their own advantage.

The Washington Union has reiterated the assurance that the Administration would do all in its power to carry out the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention embodying the Democratic policy. The elections have placed Congress in unison with the Administration, and all the circumstances favor the speedy re-enactment of the Independent Treasury and an equalization of the Tariff upon revenue principles.

The energy and consummate judgment with which our Mexican affairs have been managed bring back the days of Jackson's administration. The promptitude of the government in being ready with troops on the borders of Texas for any emergency, has saved us from the probable effects of the exasperation consequent upon the wounded vanity and pride of Mexico. There was no weak hesitation, nor unnecessary precipitance in the conduct of this matter, and it has been attended with the happiest results: the annexation of Texas will now be consummated "without war and without dishonor." The tone of foreign relations has been dignified and firm, showing to foreign nations that those at the helm of affairs "knowing our rights dare maintain them." Altogether the Administration of Mr. Polk has hitherto been eminently successful; even our federal opponents have been confined in their attacks to indefinite generalities; a better test of integrity than direct approval would be from the same source.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has taken the Editorial charge of the Advocate of Peace, a magazine devoted to exposing the evils of war. The purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the annexation of Texas, have accomplished more for peace than any political measures ever proposed—embodying practically the idea of "a congress of nations." And when the whole North American continent shall have been united in one great confederacy—as one day it will be—there will be left no pretext for the creation among us of those standing armies which rob the people of Europe and protect tyranny, and without which the causeless and unprofitable wars of ambitious despots could never have been maintained. He who goes for extending the "area of freedom" is the true "advocate of peace;" though Mr. Burritt's magazine has endeavored to create a contrary impression.

We are obliged to the Cleveland Times for replying in our behalf to the insinuation of the Plain Dealer. We, however, need no defence. It is true we have called in question the bank-bought wisdom of the editor of that paper, and we are willing to be held responsible for our own opinions, though we do not feel disposed to become so for those of others. In this we practically differ from the Plain Dealer. And we assure him that if instead of becoming the tool of bankers and brokers, "for a consideration," he had possessed a tythe of the political honesty of the most "obscure" of the journals at which he sneers, he would not now need to be dealing blows right and left among the members of the party to which he professes to belong.—Was it not J. W. Gray of the Plain Dealer who could not attend the Editorial Convention because he would be compelled to associate with Medary! Pshaw! it is full time to "doff the lion's hide."

TERRITORIAL AGGRAVATION.—This is the title of the leading paper in the Democratic Review for October. The writer says: "If we were disposed to wreak, upon our readers our own conjectures, we should prophesy the rebellion, revolution and independence of New Mexico, Chihuahua, California and Yucatan at no distant period. Such a result is certainly more probable than was the ascertained destiny of Texas ten years ago. Should such a separation take place it would doubtless be followed with a speedy application on the part of those states for admission to our Union." This the writer deprecates; not on account of the European theory "that a Democratic Government can only be successfully administered upon a limited territory." On the contrary he considers that a Democratic is the only form of government which extended over a territory relatively large can endure and furnish adequate security to the rights of its people.—But for an indefinite period of time the deficient political education of the Mexicans will disqualify them from becoming parties to our confederation, and their representative system is so imperfect that they would require a much stronger government than ours.—Nor would we be willing to respect the public opinion of a mixed population of which "Mestizoes, Gachupins and Gambucinos" formed a large proportion. The tendency to centralization from the necessity of governing a people incapable of self government; and their ignorance and unfitted for sound political institutions constitute the barrier which the writer opposes to their connection. That this is at present true is unquestionable, but long before events will be ripe for further extension of our territory changes of a radical character must take place in these provinces. We do not anticipate applications from any portion of this continent to partake in the blessings of our confederacy till American emigration shall have given American feelings, sympathies and institutions to the applicants. Such was the case in Texas and such must be the case elsewhere. Nor do we think Western feeling "unhealthy" upon this subject. The whole northern continent must ultimately be our boundary.—Texas is but a beginning; Oregon, Canada and California must follow in due time, and no earthly power can prevent it. But these are distant measures, and their present discussion but evinces how great a change recent events have created in the public mind.

THE OHIO UNION.—We have received the first number of the weekly Ohio Union, a Democratic journal just commenced in Cincinnati, by T. B. Drinker & Co. From appearances it will add a powerful auxiliary to the defence of Democratic men and principles. It is temperate and able, and we hope that it may be successful.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The Democratic Review for October, notwithstanding its reduced price, is no way reduced in value. The contents are as follows:

- i. Territorial aggrandizement.
- ii. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.
- iii. The Alcáide de Molina. By Caleb Cushing.
- iv. The Monomaniac. By Mrs. E. F. Ellet.
- v. Wives and Slaves. A bone for the Abolitionists to pick.
- vi. Sonnet. By H. T. Tuckerman.
- vii. Songs of Labor. No. II. By J. G. Whittier.
- viii. La Vendetta, or the Feud. By Mrs. F. A. Butler. From the French of Balzac.
- ix. Spanish Ballads. By Edward Maturin.
- x. Song. By D. W. C. Roberts.
- xi. The Malthusian Theory.
- xii. Monthly Commercial and Financial Article.

Besides a brief review of the new books of the month, and a statement of the forthcoming publications. This number is embellished with a mezzotint engraving of Hon. Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General.

The State Journal terms the advocate of hard money "unprincipled Jacobins."—The French jacobins resisted the oppressions of as base, licentious and brainless an aristocracy as ever cursed a people. Essentially such an aristocracy are the idle, thieving rag-barons created by Kelly's patent with the privilege to plunder the people at discretion. That honest men have resisted this iniquity may suggest the name; but the likeness is found in the corrupt systems, and not in the men opposed to them.

The Van Wert Bugle is the name of a new paper published in Van Wert, by Wm. MONEYSMITH. Whether its notes will be long and loud, we leave the editor to explain. He says:

"In politics, the paper shall be democratic—giving a warm support to the general measures of the administration of Mr. Polk, and opposing, to the utmost of our ability, the outrageous legislation inflicted upon the people by the federal party in the last Ohio Legislature. As to all the rest, the people must judge us by our future acts—for we do not believe in being too promising."